

HALE BROS. &amp; CO.

ONE OF THE LARGEST PURCHASES

Linen Handkerchiefs

EVER MADE BY OUR HOUSE IS TO BE PLACED ON SALE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1883,

Upon Our Fancy Goods Counters,

2,582 2-12 DOZEN

Ladies' Pure Linen Cambric

HANDKERCHIEFS

HEMSTITCHED AND COLORED BORDERED.

Bought at all once, and at a specified price by our buyer, while thoroughly ransacking the New York Market. They have just arrived, and we are sending to each of our stores their proportion, and the remainder (upwards of 1,000 dozen), we place on sale WEDNESDAY, at the astonishing price of

12 1-2c. EACH.

No more than Six Handkerchiefs will be given each customer, that all may share alike. We consider this the biggest drive we have ever placed upon our counters. They will all be ready at 8 o'clock sharp, so make the best of this

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN

BY CALLING EARLY.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. &amp; CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K st., and No. 1026 Ninth st.

WANTED

At Great American Importing Tea Co.'s Store,  
617 J ST. SACRAMENTO.  
10,000 LADIESTo come and see what HANDSOME PRESENTS we are GIVING AWAY with the  
Choice and Best Teas & Coffees!

OUR PRICES—ALWAYS THE LOWEST!

Each Customer gets a HANDSOME PRESENT with every purchase. Our presents are very numerous and in great variety, both useful and ornamental. Come see us, and judge for yourself. Our patrons can rely on getting THE VERY BEST VALUE for their money. This Company runs nine stores, and is by far the largest on the Coast. Importing all their goods direct, they possess very superior facilities for supplying their customers with Good Goods—Pure and Unadulterated. Our nine stores are located as follows: No. 140 and 142 Sixth street, 222 and 224 Kearny street, 1419 Broadway, 332 Hayes street, 311 Montgomery Avenue, San Francisco; 267 Main street, Stockton; 917 Broadway, Oakland; San Jose; NO. 617 J ST. SACRAMENTO.

C. B. CORWIN,

SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,  
No. 933 Second street, Sacramento, Cal.  
and July

WILCOX &amp; WHITE ORGANS

L. K. HAMMER,

No. 820 J street, Sacramento.

G. GRIFFITHS,

PENRYN GRANITEWORKS

THE BEST VARIETY AND

Largest Quarry on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite

Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets. All made to order.

Granite Building Stone Cut, Pressed and Polished to Order.

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDERTON, IMPORTER AND DEALER

in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, White Glaze, Wall Paper, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Wall Paper, etc., No. 224 K st., Sacramento. J717-1742

MATTERS AT HOME.

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[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

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Boston, October 16th.—Governor Butler has written a letter accepting the nomination for Governor of the National Greenback Labor party of Massachusetts. His action, he says, is his own, and is not a result of their appreciation of his labors in behalf of the Greenback party and the laboring man. Greenback, he says, has become absolutely the currency of the United States in the several different forms in which the Government issues its money. Every silver and gold certificate and every note of the United States is a greenback; that is, a paper currency based on a guarantee of the nation's good faith. If all the gold and silver were suddenly piled up in the Treasury and taken away, still the notes of the United States would be just as good. Upon that question the Greenbackers have won their fight, after a long and arduous struggle, and they are obdurate and ending in victory. He attempted, he says, in what he wrote to the officers of the Convention of the Greenback party last year, to pay this compliment. But his and their enemies took advantage of the language in which it was couched, to twist it to their nefarious purpose. He said he has now made plain what he meant. The party still has a higher and nobler mission before it of establishing relations between labor and capital, and of restraining lawful monopolies, such as the transportation of freight and passengers with it—the purpose for which they received the sanction of law. Organizations under the forms of law which give any undue advantage by which the rich are made richer, and the poor poorer, ought to be broken down. Let us abolish all other contrivances, such as water rights, begun money on railroads, and the like, and let the property of incorporated companies, by which money without proper equivalent for it is taken from one and given to another. We are not enemies of honest capital—we are its true friends; because, if capital suffers itself to become the oppressor of an educated, intelligent and free people, such oppressor will be surely swept away, and what shall we say in such case it ought not to be?

**Two Burglars Kill Each Other.**

New York, October 16th.—John Irving and John Walsh, widely-known burglars, shot and killed each other in a saloon early this morning. They had a bitter quarrel, and it is said that six weeks ago they met in another saloon and drew pistols on each other, but were separated. The police story is that John Irving and "Jack, the Mick," were in Dr



## OUR LONDON LETTER.

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AND ITS EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

Local Option Promised—Hard Statement About New York Saloon-keepers—The License System.

LONDON, September 27, 1883.

The decrease last year in the revenue from beer and spirits of over a million and a half dollars is a fact which proclaims with unmistakable emphasis the rapid growth of temperance sentiment in this country and the practical change for the better which has taken place in the habits of the people. This, however, is only one encouraging fact out of many. A most wholesome transformation is observable in the attitude of the Christian Church toward the liquor question. Outside the pale of the Establishment it is exceptional in these days, almost disreputably so, for a minister to use intoxicants as a beverage, and it will not be very long, at the present rate of progress, before the dissenting bodies will take as strong a position of hostility to this custom as is occupied by their brethren in the United States. It is worthy of note, in passing, that the dissenters of England invariably

lead the reform van. Whether the change contemplated be in the realm of morals or in the arena of politics; the Established Church, though it occupies an imperial position, and wields a commanding social power, being virtually only a follower, and often, too, where the highest weal of the people is concerned, a very unwilling follower. But this body is waking up to its duty in the present crisis with a promptness and energy that are altogether unusual, and which augur the best of results both for the Church itself and for the cause of temperance. Another hopeful sign is in the quickened consciences of the magistracy, in whom the license power is vested. These gentlemen are beginning to appreciate the trust they hold, and to understand that the public is keeping a close watch upon them. Under

THE LOCAL OPTION MEASURE. Which Mr. Gladstone promises to introduce at the next session, this licensing authority will pass into the hands of those who will be directly amenable to the voters for their conduct; but, meanwhile, it is gratifying to observe that reform measures are being adopted on a mild scale by "the powers that be." At the Brewster Sessions, recently held, at which licenses are renewed for the year, those on the bench showed a sense of responsibility such as they have rarely evinced before. They evidently felt that public houses had become far too numerous, and that the time was ripe for the inauguration of a weeding out process. When it is intimated that there are

NEARLY 130,000 SUCH PLACES. In the United Kingdom, your readers will see the reasonableness of this conclusion, and will only wonder that the Magistrates should have delayed so long in forming it. Another matter of surprise will be that these functionaries did not proceed at once to give vigorous effect to their convictions on this subject; but at this point condemnation must be tempered with charity. American critics must bear in mind that the public house is an institution which for centuries has been almost as strongly entrenched in the affections of the British people as their national church. Up to quite recently the masses have seen no harm in it, but have looked upon it, rather, as the fountain of many innocent comforts and blessings. The policy has been to let it alone, and, certainly, where nothing has been done for so long a time, the policy becomes important and should be heartily applauded. Accordingly, it is no small matter that so many benches gave notice of their purpose to

CAREFULLY EXAMINE ALL APPLICATIONS. Made to them at the next session, and to renew such license only as seemed to be really demanded by the wants of the surrounding community. But some of the magistrates did more than this. To a certain class of licensees the bench here and there showed a most uncompromising hostility, sweeping them away by wholesale, one Court striking as many as sixty from the register in a single day. These were "off" licensees, held mostly by grocers, entitling to sell liquor for consumption away from the premises. Off, many of them now are, with a vengeance, and the system is threatened, for it has been discovered that the eminently respectable process of having your drinks brought in a grocer's wagon encourages bibulousness among a class of people who otherwise would be temperate and sober, particularly among women. Touching the latter point, public sentiment has been aroused by the published

OPINIONS OF THIRTEEN EMINENT PHYSICIANS. These gentlemen are unanimous in their views, and one of them, whose testimony is a fair sample of the rest, writes: "So many cases of secret drinking have come under my care, amongst ladies especially, that it would be useless just mentioning one or two—many to the entire ruin of their families. In nearly every case it has been discovered that the liquor has been obtained from grocers, and I believe that no testotal pledges or any other temperance movement will do the good that the total abolition of grocers' licenses would do. I know a lady who once or twice a month breaks out in the most fearful state of intoxication. In her case it is always obtained from the grocer, as she would be ashamed to go to the public house."

THE PRESENT LICENSE SYSTEM. The question of how to deal with the liquor traffic being just now one of absorbing interest in so many parts of the United States, it may not be amiss to give a summary in this letter of the laws regulating the traffic in this country. First as to licenses. A license to sell beer to be consumed on the premises costs \$17 50 a year, and the premises covered by it, to meet the requirements of law, must be of an annual value of from \$60 to \$150, according to location. A house for which a license to sell both beer and spirits is sought must have at least two public rooms in which these articles are sold, and one in which they are not, exclusive of the rooms occupied by those keeping it. In cities having not less than 100,000 inhabitants the annual value of such place must be not less than \$250, while in places of less than 10,000 the minimum is \$150, and elsewhere it is as low as \$75. The cost of a license of the latter class varies according to the annual value of the premises. If the annual value were over \$75 and under \$100, the license would be \$40 a year, and so on, in fair gradation, up to a \$3,500 house, for which the license would cost an annual sum of \$350, that amount being the minimum. In seeking a license, the applicant must give twenty-one days' notice to one of the overseers and to the Superintendent of Police of the district. Also, within twenty-eight days of the licensing session, a notice must be affixed and maintained, between the hours of 10 and 5, on two successive Sundays, on the door of the house for which the license is sought, and

ON THE DOOR OF THE PARISH CHURCH OR CHAPEL. Or other conspicuous place, and such notice must also be advertised in a local paper on some day not more than four nor less than two weeks before the applica-

tion, and on such day or days, if any, as may be fixed by the licensing justices. Next to the point of whether or not a licensed house is needed in that particular locality, the magistrates will give the greatest attention to the fitness of the applicant. They will require him to be of good moral character, and to give bonds.

DAMAGING STATEMENT, IF TRUE. If it is true, as a paper before me states, that of the 8,000 saloon-keepers in New York City 2,004 have been inmates of State prisons, 2,645 in county prisons and 1,896 confined at different times at police stations, this is a point not much insisted upon over in your country. Here, however, it means something, and as a matter of fact the keepers of public houses in England are in better class of people by a smaller per cent than the generality of retail dealers in America. And not the least creditable trait in the conduct of English publicans is their strict obedience to law. Such a thing as open defiance of any statute is absolutely unknown among them, and notwithstanding the greatest vigilance on the part of the police, it is the rarest thing for any of them to be detected in an attempt to evade or dodge the law.

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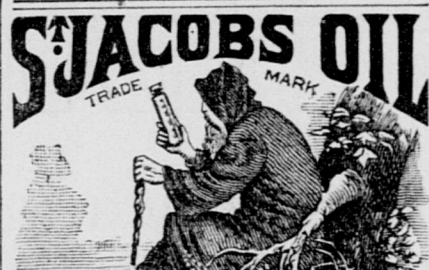
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## MISCELLANEOUS.



### THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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# MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Interesting Explanation of Some Well Known but not Generally Understood Facts.

A writer upon mathematical geography, in the *Medina (Ohio) News*, gives the following, which will be of much interest to most readers:

We will make inquiry as to the direction of the earth's axis. Many persons suppose that the north pole is elevated per se, and the south pole depressed. Now, toward what part of the heavens does the northern part of the earth's axis point? The answer will be that it points toward the north. Yes, but does it point north near the horizon, or does it point considerably above the horizon? Let us investigate. The earth's axis points very nearly toward the north star. If we were at the equator the horizon and the earth's axis would be parallel, and we should see the north star due north in the horizon. If we should come one degree north the star would seem to rise one degree above the horizon. If we come ten degrees north, the star would seem to rise ten degrees; if forty-five degrees, the star would be half way between the horizon and zenith. If we should stop at Medina, the north star would be 41 degrees, 56 minutes, and 54 seconds above the horizon, because Medina is so many degrees, minutes and seconds in north latitude.

So you see the direction of the earth's axis and the position of the pole of the heavens depend on the position of the observer. If he is thirty degrees north, the north star will be thirty degrees above the horizon, and if he should go to the north pole the north star would be exactly overhead, and while the earth turned around in one direction, all the heavenly bodies would seem to move horizontally in the opposite direction.

Well, the north pole is elevated, then, is it not? No, not per se. It is only elevated relatively to us who live in the northern hemisphere. The same is true of the south pole in the southern hemisphere. If one should go ten degrees south from the equator, the south pole of the heavens and the south star, if there is one, would be ten degrees above the horizon, and so on.

Neither pole is elevated or depressed generally, only relatively. Let no one pass hastily over the point discussed above, thinking it unimportant. I assure you it is the open sesame to arriving at a somewhat familiar acquaintance with either mathematical geography or astronomy.

Our second inquiry follows the first as naturally as effect follows cause. It is in reference to the apparent daily motion of the sun. In the summer the sun at sunrise is far away to the east, and as it climbs the morning sky it seems to swing far southward, so that at noon it is never less than eighteen degrees and some minutes south of our zenith. In the afternoon it makes its way back again to the north. What causes this swinging to and fro, north and south? Are the phenomena the same at all places, here and at Hudson's Bay, at the equator and in Chile? Not at all. At the equator there is no such swinging, and the sun is always in the north in the afternoon. If a person at the equator sees the sun rise in the east, at noon it is exactly overhead, and sets exactly west. If it rises a little north of east, it is north at noon, and sets a little north of west. But at Hudson's Bay the sun rises farther north at sunrise and further south at noon than at Medina. Strange as it may seem, the further one goes north, the further north the sun seems at sunrise, and the further south at noon. In South America these phenomena are reversed. In their summer the sun rises far in the south, but at noon it is north of them.

Again I ask what causes this apparent swinging to and fro of the sun? For it is only apparent. The sun is no farther north at sunrise than at noon. I have stated above that north of the equator the north pole of the heavens and the northern part of the earth's axis are elevated above the horizon equal to the latitude of any given place. At Medina the sun rises at an angle with the horizon of a little over 41 degrees. Of course the plane of the orbit of the sun's apparent daily motion is at right angles to the axis. It will be seen, then, that the plane of the orbit of the sun's daily motion westward is tipped from a perpendicular to the horizon 41 degrees toward the south, and this makes the sun seem each day to veer to the south in the forenoon, and to the north in the afternoon.

Curiosities of Mathematical Geography. If two stakes be set five miles (or any other distance) apart, in an equal distance from the equator, and the same latitude, then another stake be set midway between them, and exactly in range, the middle stake is farther from the equator than the other stakes.

If two places be equally distant from the equator, the shortest route from one to the other is all of it farther north than either of the places. The shortest route between two places on the earth's surface is part of a great circle of the earth, and that no part of a great circle coincides with a parallel of latitude.

A person wishes to go from Oregon, where the forty-fifth parallel intersects the Pacific Ocean, to where the same parallel meets the Bay of Fundy. The shortest route between these two places is not along the parallel. The sun is 23 1/2 degrees in latitude, the distance is 2,733 miles; but following a great circle, north of the parallel, the distance is only 2,723 miles—60 miles less than following along the parallel. The middle of the shortest route is 236 miles from the parallel. "Well, that is strange," says one; "I do not quite believe that circling round 236 miles north makes the distance 60 miles less than keeping straight along the parallel." Well, truth will remain truth, whether believed or not. When I speak of a straight line, I mean straight except conforming to the curvature of the earth—such a line as is made when a small cord is drawn tight between two places on the earth's surface.

Were the earth's surface smooth, like a ball, and two points taken on the same parallel, a few miles apart, and a cord drawn tight between them, this would be a straight line, and it would also be a part of a great circle; it would be the shortest route between the two points, and the entire route would be further north than either of the two points. If a person in north latitude starts in a direction at right angles to a meridian, that is, if he starts due east and keeps on in that straight line, he will in 90 degrees cross the equator, and in going 90 degrees further he will be as far south of the equator as he was north of it when he started.

If in north latitude a line be run due east to an object a mile off, and then from that object a line be run a mile due west, this last line will be run back to the point of starting, but will run a little south of it. Not only will this be the case in running lines east and west, but the same results obtain in running lines in any direction except north or south. For instance, let a line of one mile be run north by 20 degrees west, then set the compass at 90 degrees, and run the line to run south by 20 degrees east, and this last line will not run back to the place of starting. I will here be pardoned beforehand of all persons that live on a ball called east and west road. Please be convinced that a line or a road that is straight never runs due east and west, so far as one rod of its course, though it be a thousand miles in length.

If the road is straight, and runs east and west at the Court-house, it does not run east and west at the depot. How can it? For a line or a road to run east and west, it must cross meridians at right angles. If the road cross a meridian at right angles at the Court-house, it cannot cross a meridian at right angles at the depot, for meridians are not parallel. So you see that the idea of living on a straight road that runs due east and west through a township, or half a mile beside your farm, is a myth, a humbug, a delusion.

Well, are the above propositions applied

to practical purposes? Indeed, indeed they are. Short lines across one's farm are run without paying any attention to them. But when long lines are run the surveyor should understand the above principles and practice them. Were any of my readers with Captain Seward two years ago, when he was running from Akron through Medina to Tiffin a contour line, he would notice that in some respects his method differed from most surveyors while running lines across farms? Suffice it to say, his method for running a straight line from Akron to Tiffin is a complete indorsement and adoption of the propositions set forth above.

Whether Captain Seward found that there is an imaginary straight line between those places, and it is hedged in by the following conditions: If it is the shortest route between those places it is a part of a great circle, and no two rods of a part of a great circle except the equator run in the same direction in reference to the points of the compass. Therefore if a straight line be run from Akron to Tiffin, no two rods of its course run in the same direction.

In writing on this branch of geography I have omitted many of the most interesting and useful propositions because I could not use diagrams to illustrate and explain them. I have regretted that I could not use diagrams to illustrate the points to which I have referred. But perhaps it is as well that I have presented this subject to the teachers of this country without further illustration. I hope that the mere mention of the somewhat curious proposition above will excite curiosity and stimulate investigation to see if these propositions are true. My young teacher friends will make a mistake if they delude themselves with the idea that the above points, though true, are of no utility. Two more propositions will suffice. One half of every great circle of the earth, except the equator, is north of the equator, and the other half is south of it. If a line be run one mile to a stake, then the compass be set at the stake to run east another mile, and so on continuing to set the compass to run east at the end of each mile, such a line will approach the equator forever, yet never reach it.

## BELLE OF THE KISSING BEE.

It would scarcely be doing the proper thing for me to write the name of our host or any of his family, but to such an extent did one of his many girls attract me that I have called her the "Catamaran," and will endeavor to describe her. A girl of medium height, with a deep brunette complexion, hair as black as the raven's plume, eyes as deep as the sea and as black as coals, with long eyelashes, and teeth like a miniature graveyard, white and regular as the tombstones; about five feet three inches high, and as straight as an arrow. A calico dress adorned her shapely person, and we looked with admiration at her as we sat in front of the door, and asked the distance to Coffeerville. She said not a word, but her nose tip seemed to curl with mingled scorn and admiration. Dimples graced her cheeks, and when she laughed—as she did after a while—her whole face was lit up in a way that is indescribable. Mr. Dash said it was not too far to Coffeerville, but urged us to stay with him. Jake seemed to know him, and we concluded to stay for the night. The home was much like all others in this section, but the wife was a New York (Swag) woman of culture, and we spent the evening very pleasantly. And here I will again notice the "Catamaran." She said but little, but seemed to be ubiquitous. Here and there, everywhere in a minute, I could hear her talk to the other children—for she seemed to be the general manager—and her tongue would swing like a bell-clapper, but before she said but little. About 8 o'clock she disappeared, and I looked in vain for her. After a while a wagon was heard coming, and in a moment a strapping big fellow of about 20 came in and asked for the "Catamaran." "I'll be there directly," said her voice from some invisible quarter, and in a moment more she came bounding into the room completely transformed. But I will not speak of her dress—for beauty unadorned is adorned most. "Come, let's hurry," said she, pushing her gallant to the door; "we'll be back when we get home," said she, as she passed into the darkness, and in a moment more the sound of a hay wagon rumbling across the prairie was all that was heard. I asked where she was going to, and her little sister said she was going to a "kissing bee," about ten miles away. She spoke as if it was nothing unusual and no comments were made upon it; but I thought of it after I had laid down, and wondered if such was the custom of the country. She returned about 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock was up and working as usual. A greater number of "grass widows" does not, I venture to say, live anywhere in the same number of miles than can be found in the counties of Labette and Montgomery, Kansas. I think that out of twenty houses here, nine of them were inhabited by those peculiar kind of widows whose husbands (or sometimes the wife) had "lit out" or gone away to the East, West or Indian Territory.—[Corr. St. Louis Republican.]

## OPPOSSUM HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Professor H. N. Moseley, in his "Challenger Notes," speaks of a visit he made to the domain of Sir William MacArthur, at Camden Park, forty miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and gives his experience in hunting the opossum. He says: "The Park is 10,000 acres in extent. Here I went out on several occasions to shoot opossums by moonlight. The opossums are out feeding on the trees at night, or are out on the ground, and rush up the trees on the approach of danger. They are very difficult to see by one not accustomed to such work, but those who habitually shoot them discover them with astonishing ease. In order to find the animals, one places himself so as to get successive glimpses of the trees between his eye and the moonlight, and thus searching the tree over, at last he catches sight of a dark mass crouching on a branch, and usually sees the eyes peered up as the animal watches the danger. This is called 'moonlighting' the opossums. Then, with a stick in one's hand, one fully realizes for the first time the meaning of the saying, 'Opossum up a gum-tree.' The unfortunate beast has the toughness of an iron bar, and it is not until he is down it comes with a thud on the ground, falling head first, tail outstretched; or it clings with claws or tail, or both, to the branches, swaying about wounded, and requires a second shot. It must come down at last, unless indeed the tree be so high that it is out of shot, or it manages to up a small branch with its prehensile tail, in which case it sometimes contrives to hang up even when dead and remain out of danger. I have seen the female opossums which I shot had a single young one in her pouch. The young seemed to be attached with equal frequency to the right or left test. I shot the animals in the hopes of obtaining some such. Among stockmen and even some well-educated people, in Australia there is a conviction that the young kangaroo grows out of a sort of bud on the tail of the mother within the pouch. We killed about twenty opossums in a couple of hours on each occasion on which I went out.

They Must Have It. Mr. Byron Post, Chief Deputy Sheriff of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "St. Jacobs Oil has become a household fixture in our home. My little boy when suffering with the tooth and earache, his first cry is for St. Jacobs Oil, and he will not be satisfied if any other medicine is administered to him." It always cures.

ARMED from their fearlessness, there is economy in buying Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, as the bottles hold one-half more than others purporting to hold the same quantity. They are the most natural flavor made, and in strength, quality and quantity, there are no other flavoring extracts that can compare with Dr. Price's.

# HUGGING AS A FINE ART.

A queer case has just come to light in Chicago. A young man spent an evening with his girl, and during the evening, while the family was present in the parlor, he was as demure and bland and child-like as could be wished. The mother came into the room after the family had retired to get a handkerchief she had left, and the young man was seated in a chair in the middle of the room, while the girl was seated on a sofa, and nothing that the mother could see in the actions of either led her to think they were more than passing acquaintances. It seemed to her as though the young people had met before, but there was no evidence that they were very well acquainted. All night, after he had gone, the girl complained of a pain in her side, and in the morning a doctor was called, and he found that two of the girl's ribs were broken. How it was done nobody knew. The girl could not tell for the life of her, though she blushed when asked about it, and the mother looked very wise as she looked at the doctor. The doctor made some inquiries, set the ribs and went away, and the girl proceeded to recover. That evening the young man called and was astonished when informed of the extent of the girl's injuries, and wondered how it could have happened, though the mother watched his face close as he spoke, and detected not only a blush, but a profuse perspiration on his face. She had been a girl once herself, and though she had never had any ribs broken, she had been hugged some. It was a trying position for all of them. The father was away on a trip to Wisconsin, and when he came home the matter had to be explained to him. He was told that the ribs just simply broke themselves, and that neither the mother nor the girl nor the young man could account for it, and yet all three of them blushed terribly. The father patted his girl on the head, told her she would be better when she got over it, and then called the young man into the library. The young man was so weak he could hardly walk, and when he sat down he took out a handkerchief and mopped his brow, and wished he was dead. The father looked the young man over and was sorry. He finally said: "Young man, I give you some points on hugging. You must first learn that a girl is not constructed on the same principle of an iron fence or a brass bridge. A girl is a delicate piece of mechanism, like a fine watch, full of little springs, wheels and jewels, etc. The breaking of any one of these would cause her to cease keeping time and necessitate her being taken to a jeweler for repairs. In hugging a girl you don't want to go at it as if you were raking and binding, or catching straggles. I know that where the family sits up late with a young couple and spoils several precious hours of hugging, that unless the young man has a good head when left alone with the object of his affection, that he is liable to overdo the matter and try to make up for lost time. He seems to want to hug up a lot ahead, and grabs the girl as though he wanted to break her in two. This is wrong. You should go at it calmly and deliberately, even gracefully, and be as gentle as though she was an ivory fan. The gentle pressure of the hand that a girl loves, even the touch, is as dear to her as though you run her through a stone-crusher. You should not grab her as you would a bag of money, and leave marks on her that will last a lifetime. A loving woman should not be made to feel that her life is in danger unless she wears a corset made of boiler-iron. I hope this will be a lesson to you, and hereafter, if you cannot control your feelings, I will provide a wooden Indian for you to practice on at first, until you have developed your muscle and got tired, and then we can turn our daughter loose in a room with you and not feel that it is necessary to keep a surgeon handy. In allowing you to keep company with my daughter I do not agree to provide you with a human gymnasium, dressed in a Mother Hubbard wrapper and wearing bangs. You can readily see that a girl would not last a season through if she had to have ribs set once a week. Please think this thing over, and if the girl is well enough next Sunday you can drop in and try some more ribs. Now you go home and hug a hat-rack for one or two, and have it repaired in the morning."

The young man went out into the night air, took his hat off to cool his head and hired a man to kick him.—[Peck's Sun.]

## HYDROPHOBIA.

For some time M. Pasteur, the French investigator, has been experimenting with a view of discovering whether the fatal infection of rabies can be disarmed of its power by inoculation. It is said that he now possesses four dogs which are proof against rabies, and whatever may be the method of inoculation used or the virulence of the matter, while other dogs inoculated with the same virus invariably perish. The experimenter raises the question whether these four animals owe their immunity to spontaneous recovery from a mild attack, which may have escaped observation, or whether they are naturally refractory to the disease. One of the three dogs which he inoculated in 1881 survived, and though twice inoculated in 1882, he did not become rabid. The importance of finding a remedy for all forms of hydrophobia is magnified by two facts brought to light by the researches of M. Bert. One of these is that if the saliva of a mad dog does not communicate rabies it may prove fatal by producing serious local injuries—in other words, the secretions of rabid animals have poisonous properties over and above the special rabies virus. The second fact is that it does not follow because a dog which has bitten any person does not die that the animal is free from rabies. These conclusions will add to the terrors of the disease. But there is some consolation in learning from M. Bert that the nervous system of rabid dogs does not always communicate the deadly virus, and apparently never communicates it unless they contain the mucus from the respiratory organs, which seems to be the favorite portion of the saliva.

THE PAPAL ARCHIVES.—The Papal archives which Leo XIII. recommended to the Cardinals Luca, Pitta and Herengerotto a few days ago as furnishing invaluable materials for the defense and justification of the papacy, are stored in the three floors of one of the Vatican is as alone to be trusted to. "Bang!" and down it comes with a thud on the ground, falling head first, tail outstretched; or it clings with claws or tail, or both, to the branches, swaying about wounded, and requires a second shot. It must come down at last, unless indeed the tree be so high that it is out of shot, or it manages to up a small branch with its prehensile tail, in which case it sometimes contrives to hang up even when dead and remain out of danger. I have seen the female opossums which I shot had a single young one in her pouch. The young seemed to be attached with equal frequency to the right or left test. I shot the animals in the hopes of obtaining some such. Among stockmen and even some well-educated people, in Australia there is a conviction that the young kangaroo grows out of a sort of bud on the tail of the mother within the pouch. We killed about twenty opossums in a couple of hours on each occasion on which I went out.

A Remarkable Cure of Scrofula. William S. Baker, of Lewis, Gove county, Ind., writes as follows: "My son was taken with scrofula in the hip when only two years old. We tried several physicians, but he got no relief from their treatment. Noticing your Scrofula's Sarsaparilla and Stillinger, or Blood and Liver Syrup recommended highly, I bought some of it of you in the year 1882, and continued taking it till the sores finally healed up. He is now 21 years of age, and being satisfied that your medicine did him no harm, and when he used it, we want to try it again in another case, and now write to you to get some more of it."

# MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S REPORT. Under date of May 16, 1883, Mr. ISAIAH COOK, formerly Sheriff of Skowhegan, Me., writes as follows: "I have been afflicted for twenty (20) years with a weakness of the kidneys and liver, and have had severe pains in the back and sides, which were brought upon me in the first place by exposure during my stay in California during the early settlement of the land of gold. At times my water troubled me very much, and after trying many different means without receiving any benefit, I was induced to try Hunt's Remedy, although I was much prejudiced against it, and I was much surprised to find it a cure of my complaint. I purchased a bottle at Cook's drug store, here in Skowhegan, and I found that the first bottle relieved all pains in the back and sides; and I have, in my family, used five bottles in all, and have found it a medicine of real merit and of great value, and have gladly recommended it to many of my friends and neighbors, who universally praise it in high terms. You are at liberty to use my name for the benefit of suffering humanity."

TIMELY ADVICE. I have been troubled with kidney disease and gravel for a long time, with severe pains in my limbs and back, with inflammation of bladder. My sufferings were terrible. I tried several physicians, all to no purpose. I found that I was growing very feeble. I was discouraged and lost faith in physicians and medicines, when a friend from Malden, who had been cured by Hunt's Remedy of gravel and liver complaint, recommended it to me, and from the first bottle I commenced to improve, and three bottles have entirely cured me, and I heartily thank my friend for his timely advice to use Hunt's Remedy, for all the pains have gone from my back, and I am in excellent condition, and I feel that a word from me may be the means of saving some friend that may be suffering as I did, before taking Hunt's Remedy, the best kidney and liver cure. SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD. No. 1482 Washington Street. May 12, 1883. Boston, Mass.

HORSE RAILROAD MEN. Having occasion to use a medicine for general debility in my family, I was recommended by a friend to use Hunt's Remedy, as that was being used with great success all over the country. We have used one bottle with marked benefit, and find it just as represented, and a medicine of great value, and I cheerfully and with testimony in praise of Hunt's Remedy, GEORGE W. SCOTTS. Watchman, South Boston Car Stables. South Boston, Mass., May 12, 1883. 16-11MFWFwly

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# LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
ESTATE OF A. H. WARRICK, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the estate of A. H. WARRICK, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to him, the said executor, at the office of Groves L. Johnson, 920 Fifth Street, Sacramento, Cal. Dated Sacramento, October 2, 1883.  
JOHN H. SAWYER, Executor of the last will and testament, and of the estate of A. H. WARRICK, deceased.  
GROVES L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Executor and Estate. 015-1m

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We will Sell, on Liberal Credit, The Extremely Desirable Tract of Land, Especially Adapted for Vineyards, Orchards and Alfalfa, known as

**WILLOW OAK PARK,**  
Being portion of the original "JESUS MARIA" GRANT, lying two miles West of Woodland, on the main County Road, and in the direct line of the proposed Railroad from Woodland into Lake County. The Property lies along Cache Creek, and the Main Canal of Moore's Ditch Co. passes through the Tract its entire length.  
We will sell in Subdivisions to Suit Buyers, Ranging from 40 to 100 Acres.  
The property is very well located. The soil is a deep alluvial, well adapted to Vineyard, Orchard and Alfalfa.  
An Artesian strata of water underlies the whole property, and at a small expense, with windmill or horse power, each subdivision could be irrigated without reference to canal for irrigation.  
RAINFALL ALWAYS SURE.  
The survey has designated the highest point as high canal for irrigation, and the direct line of the Moore ditch will be continued through the property and water can be brought for irrigation.  
The climate is unusually mild and even, and for persons suffering from lung, throat or malarial troubles has proven very beneficial.  
The Subdivisions are a Group of Villa Sites,  
And in the midst of an elegant class of people. With all the advantages of modern society, a home can be made self-sustaining and profitable.  
This property has the general appearance of an Old English Park, with the best and timber. Fine Old Willows and Oaks are scattered over the tract, and on many of the subdivisions there is wood enough to pay the purchase price.  
The land is clear from any foreign undergrowth or chaparral, and grain has been grown this present season on the entire tract, the stubble being full up to the trunk of the trees.  
A number of single trees will cost \$150 worth of wood.  
We recommend persons seeking a home in interior of the State for health and pleasure or investment to look at WILLOW OAK PARK before the day of sale.  
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in 1 or 2 years, interest 5 per cent.  
**Excursion Trains to Woodland.**  
ON FRIDAY, October 19th, and SATURDAY, October 20th, we will run a SPECIAL LAND SEEKERS' TICKET, for any Train to Woodland and Return.  
Good for Five Days. Fare, \$1 for the Round Trip.  
A Special Boat will leave (Oakland Ferry) San Francisco at 5 o'clock A. M., on day of sale. Returning, will leave Woodland at 2:45 P. M.

For maps and further particulars, apply to **PACIFIC COAST LAND BUREAU, EASTON & ELDRIDGE, Auctioneers,** 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. **GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Woodland.** 012-0251m

## NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. R. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed, specific cure for Nervous Debility, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either Sex, Involuntary Losses and Seminal Emission, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse, or other causes. Each box contains one month's treatment; \$1 a box, or six boxes for \$5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee that the Nervous Debility, if not cured, will be refunded, no matter how long it has been suffered. Guarantees issued only by R. K. GEARY & CO., Druggists, Sacramento, Cal. Orders by mail at regular price. 1625-1m

## The Great English Remedy

Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either Sex, Involuntary Losses and Seminal Emission, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse, or other causes. Each box contains one month's treatment; \$1 a box, or six boxes for \$5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee that the Nervous Debility, if not cured, will be refunded, no matter how long it has been suffered. Guarantees issued only by R. K. GEARY & CO















THE MUSIC OF THE RAIN.

Falling, falling on the house-top,  
With music quaint and rare,  
Like the sound of human heart-throbs,  
On the silent midnight air.

Or the tears of a girl's falling  
When they weep with those who weep,  
Or the lullaby of mothers  
When they rock their babes to sleep.

Like the drowsy wine of poppies  
With their dreamy, lulling powers,  
Coming to the weary listener  
Like the dew to drooping flowers;

Like calm sleep to those who suffer,  
Or like tears to those who mourn;  
Like remembered words from loved ones  
From our aching bosoms torn.

Strangely sweet, bewitching music,  
All entranced my senses lie  
As I watch the mystic future  
With the shadowy Past go by.

White a calm and holy quiet  
Steals upon my heart and brain,  
Then I fall asleep, still listening  
To the murmur of the rain.

So, mayhap, sometime hereafter  
I shall lay me down to rest,  
Overcome, and shall listen  
For the music I loved best.

When, the gentle rain is falling  
Through the midnight silence deep,  
Softly soothes my troubled spirit,  
While it hails me into sleep.

When at last my soul has fallen  
Into sweetest, glad repose,  
That on earth sunshine nor shadow  
No awakening ever knows.

Like the voice of waiting angels,  
Or the vesper bells in toll,  
May the softly falling rain drops  
Grant a requiem for my soul.

—[Abe Kline in Baldwin's Monthly]

DEFENDING HER NAME.

The London Globe reports the following:

"A little piece of information, though not important in itself, may prevent some errors in the accounts of an incident that is sure to find its way into the English papers. On Tuesday morning the Marquis de Leville, whose name I had occasion to mention last week, fought a duel on the Belgian frontier with a nobleman who was supposed to be Lord Anglessey. The Marquis de Leville's real adversary was Count Almensegg, well known in Paris and London society, and an assiduous frequenter of the German baths, where high play prevails in private, if not in public. Whichever may be said to the contrary, the quarrel that led to an encounter was not a political one, though both parties would wish it to appear so. It arose from the name of a fair actress, who was taken in vain by Count Almensegg. The combatants met near the Belgian town of Furnes. The Marquis's seconds were MM. Rodocanachi and Vassouris; the Count's were two Englishmen, Messrs. Howard and Vaughan. After some splendid fencing on both sides, M. de Leville wounded his opponent in the arm. The latter was conveyed to Furnes to an inn that bears the unmistakable English sign of 'Ye Red Rose,' and shows still traces of the architecture that obtained in the days of York and Lancaster wars. The former proceeded to Boulogne, whence he crossed over to England. The Marquis de Leville is an Anglo-Frenchman, and one of the best-known shots all over the world. He is to have married Mrs. Frank Leslie. This match has been broken off solely on the score of religious differences. M. de Leville is a Roman Catholic Church, while Mrs. Leslie remains a Presbyterian. Whatever else the chronicle of to-morrow may tell about the matter is incorrect."

CHANGING THE COLORS OF FLOWERS BY CULTIVATION.

Our knowledge of the chemistry of vegetable pigments is not yet sufficiently advanced, for which reason the effect of artificial influences upon the color-tone of flowers has not yet received its merited attention. According to my view, tannin is an important factor in the generation of vegetable colors; it is found in almost every plant, the petals not excepted, and by the action of the most varying reagents—alkalis, earths, metallic salts, etc.—it assumes the most manifold hues from pale rose to deep black. A darker color, therefore, is produced in flowers rich in tannin, when manured with iron-salts, since, as everybody knows, tannin and iron-salts dye black, and produce ink. A practical use has been made of this fact in the raising of hortensias and dahlias. The former, which in ordinary soil blossomed pale-red, became sky-blue when transplanted into soil heavily manured with iron ore, or when occasionally watered with a dilute alum solution. English gardeners succeeded in growing black dahlias by similar manipulations. It is well known by every florist that a change of location, that is, a change of light, temperature and soil (replanting), occasionally produces new colors, whence it may be deduced that an interrupted nutrition of the flowers may, under circumstances, effect a change of color. We see no valid reason why the well authenticated fact of the change of color produced by manuring with iron oxide, thereby changing the nutrition of the plant, should not be practically employed by the horticulturist. Another very singular and successful experiment in producing a change of color in a bird has recently been made. A breeder of canary birds conceived the idea of feeding a young bird with a mixture of blue food and finely powdered cayenne pepper. Without injuring the bird the pigment of the spice passed into the blood, and dyed its plumage deep red. The celebrated ornithologist, Russ, has stated that the color of the plumage of birds might be altered according to desire by using appropriate reagents.—[August Vogel, in Popular Science.]

GILES ON THE BALL FIELD.—Thinking it would be grand sport to defeat a nine of young ladies, five of the professional Deleaves of this city sent a challenge to the Brunettes, which was accepted, and the game was played at the Manhattan Athletic Ground yesterday, in the presence of about one thousand spectators. The girls were, as might be expected, over-matched; but while the professionals were having fun with the girls in showing the great contrast between the two, they were only one run behind when the game was terminated. It was extremely amusing to see the manner in which the boys annoyed the girls by purposely getting between the bases and having the fair ones most ridiculous figures in their frantic efforts to put them out. Miss Temple made one of John O'Rourke's famous dives, while stealing to second, which afforded no little amusement for the assembly. Miss Rose Stanton got mad because a ball hit her on the end of the finger, and threatened to strike McFarland for laughing at her. Galpin, in the fourth inning, was amusing himself and the spectators by having the girls chase him between second and third base. He was brought up in his sport, however, by Miss Hasen, who got so excited that she caught him around the neck and held him until Miss Baseman touched him with the ball. Miss Muir made a two-base hit, and seeing that it would be a close call at second she took the advice of the yelling crowd and slid for the base.—[New York Herald.]

A CAUSE OF BALD HEADS.—A note for bald-headed readers: According to a German professor, Herr Reclam, premature baldness is not necessarily attributable to early dissipation, or late study, or even constitutional weakness. His instances "the German professors, who are nothing if not studious, and are distinguished among all men for the profusion of their locks. On the other hand, soldiers and coachmen, cabmen, etc., who habitually wear heavy helmets and leather caps, often have heads as bald as a billiard ball. From this, the Professor argues that 'baldness comes chiefly of the artificial determination of blood to the head, and to the head and perspiration, producing a relaxed condition of the scalp and hair.' Supposing this theory to be correct, it would be difficult to invent a head-covering better calculated to bring about such results than the hideous and most uncomfortable chimney-pot, as the Yankees call it, 'polished brain-squeezer,' so dear to the city man and the 'park swell.' If we would retain our natural thatch, the Professor advises us to wear a light and porous head covering.

TO KEEP THE HAIR CLEAN AND SHORT, AND TO SCORPIONALLY AVOID ALL "NEUTRUMS," WHICH HE PRONOUNCES WORSE THAN USELESS.—[London Truth.]

To cure any scrofulous disease or humor, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of all impurities.

If you don't want to freeze when it's cold; suffer from excessive perspiration when it's warm—use Brown's Iron Bitters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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